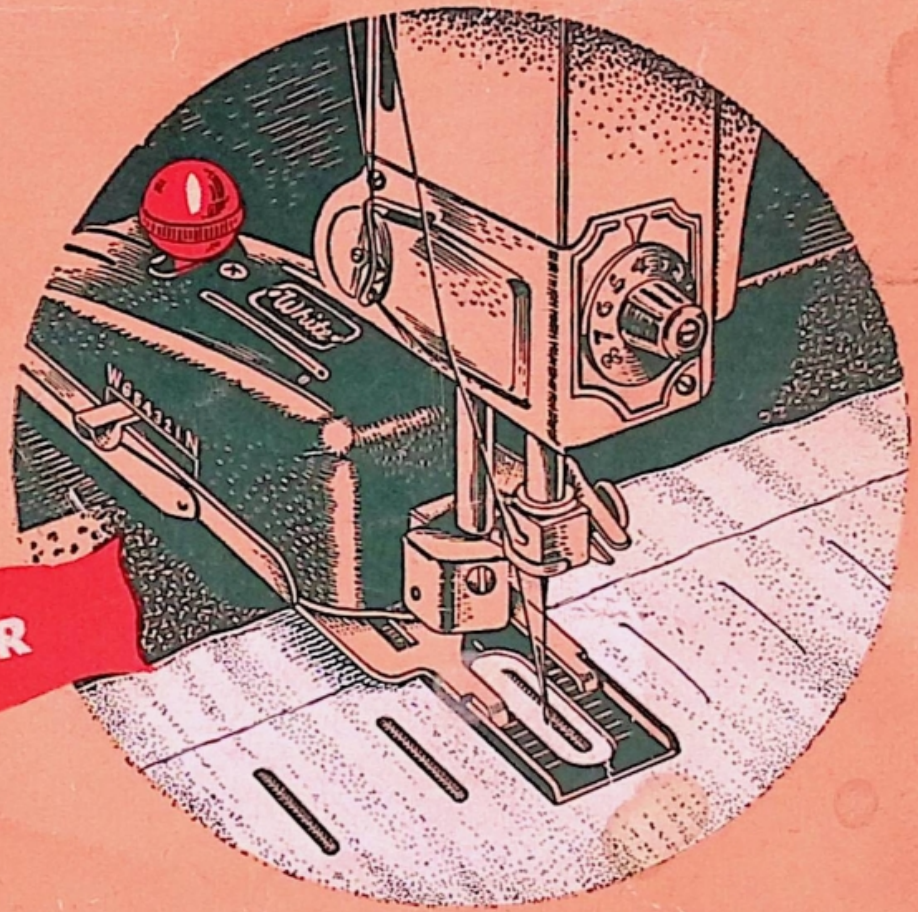
White

Magic Key

BUTTONHOLE WORKER

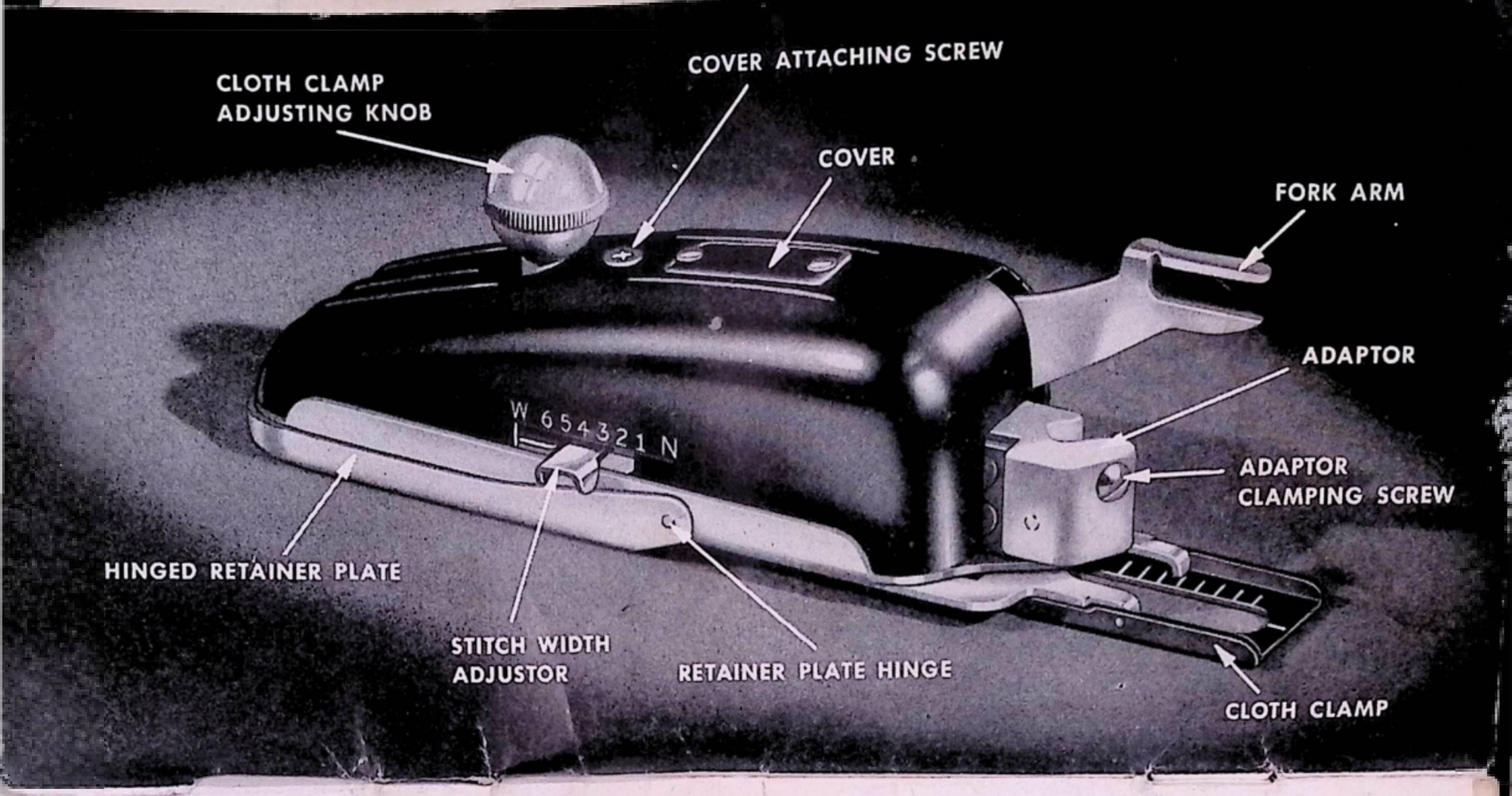


INSTRUCTIONS

on the operation and care of your

MAGIC KEY

BUTTONHOLE WORKER



Make beautiful buttonholes on your sewing machine

with the

MAGIC KEY BUTTONHOLE WORKER

This Magic Key controlled buttonhole worker is your key to fine buttonhole making on your own sewing machine. Like slipping a coin into a slot the proper Magic Key slips into the attachment to control the size and contour of your buttonhole. You just select the key from the assortment that comes with your buttonhole worker and you get just the kind of buttonhole you want.

TRIM STRAIGHT BUTTONHOLES

Now buttonholes are fun to make and fast and easy too, because your sewing machine does all the work. You don't even use your hands to guide or hold material. You just clamp the material into position, take your hands off, run your machine and presto!, like magic you have a beautifully worked buttonhole. The Magic Key automatically controls the attachment. Once it is in position it will make buttonhole after buttonhole—each an exact duplicate of the other, and more beautifully worked than if done by hand.

MAGIC KEY FOR STRAIGHT BUTTONHOLE AND SAMPLE OF BUTTONHOLE IT MAKES

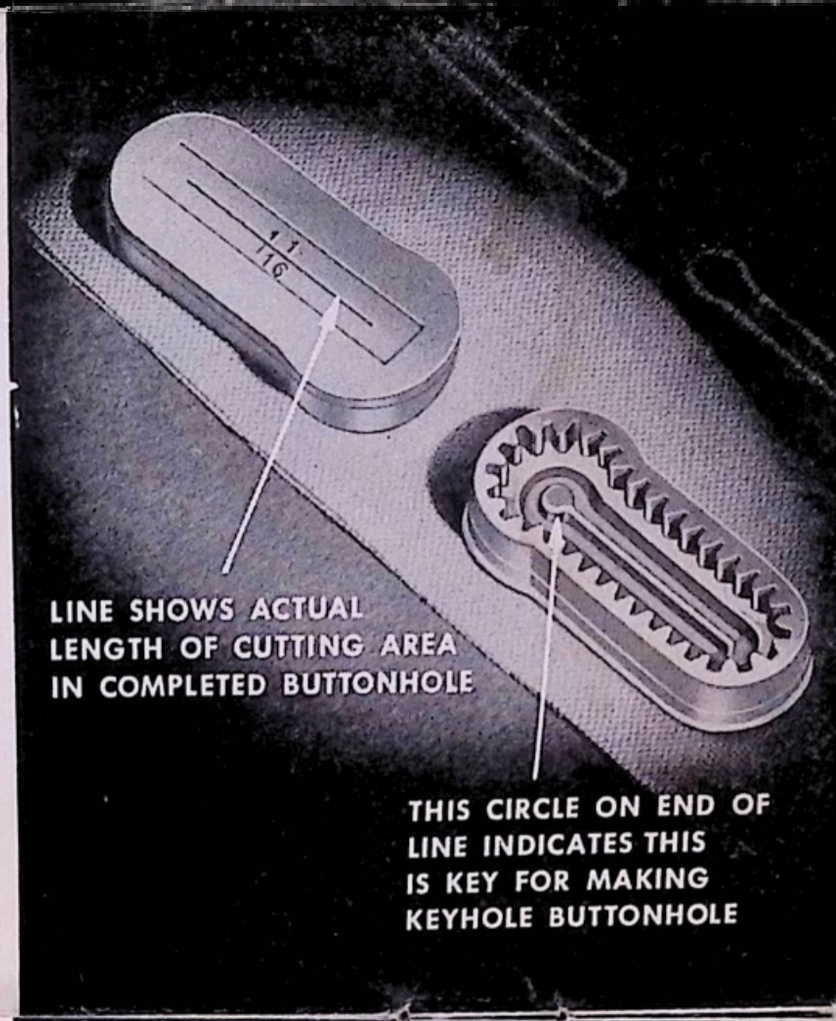
KEYHOLE BUTTONHOLES, TOO

Never before has it been possible to make tailored-type keyhole buttonholes on a family sewing machine. But you can now. In your assortment of keys is one for a keyhole buttonhole of just the proper size for tailored suits and coats where such buttonholes add so much to making your garment look well tailored. Once you have become familiar with this attachment, you will discover additional uses for your buttonhole worker such as limited types of monogramming, simple embroidery and decorative designs.

MAGIC KEY FOR KEYHOLE BUTTONHOLE AND SAMPLE OF BUTTONHOLE IT MAKES

SELECT MAGIC KEY FOR KIND AND SIZE BUTTONHOLE WANTED

A set of five Magic Keys with which to make various size buttonholes is furnished with the attachment. The sizes cover buttonhole lengths 5/16", 5/8", 13/16", and 1 1/16" for regular buttonholes and a key for a 1 1/16" keyhole buttonhole for suits and coats. (The 1 1/16" key for a regular buttonhole is already in the attachment.) The length of cutting area of the buttonhole made by each key is indicated by the measurement line embossed on back of key and the size


1 1/16
LINE SHOWS ACTUAL LENGTH OF CUTTING AREA IN COMPLETED BUTTONHOLE
THIS CIRCLE ON END OF LINE INDICATES THIS IS KEY FOR MAKING KEYHOLE BUTTONHOLE

notation embossed alongside of line. To determine the key needed to make the correct size buttonhole for a flat button, place the button over this measurement line on the back of the key.

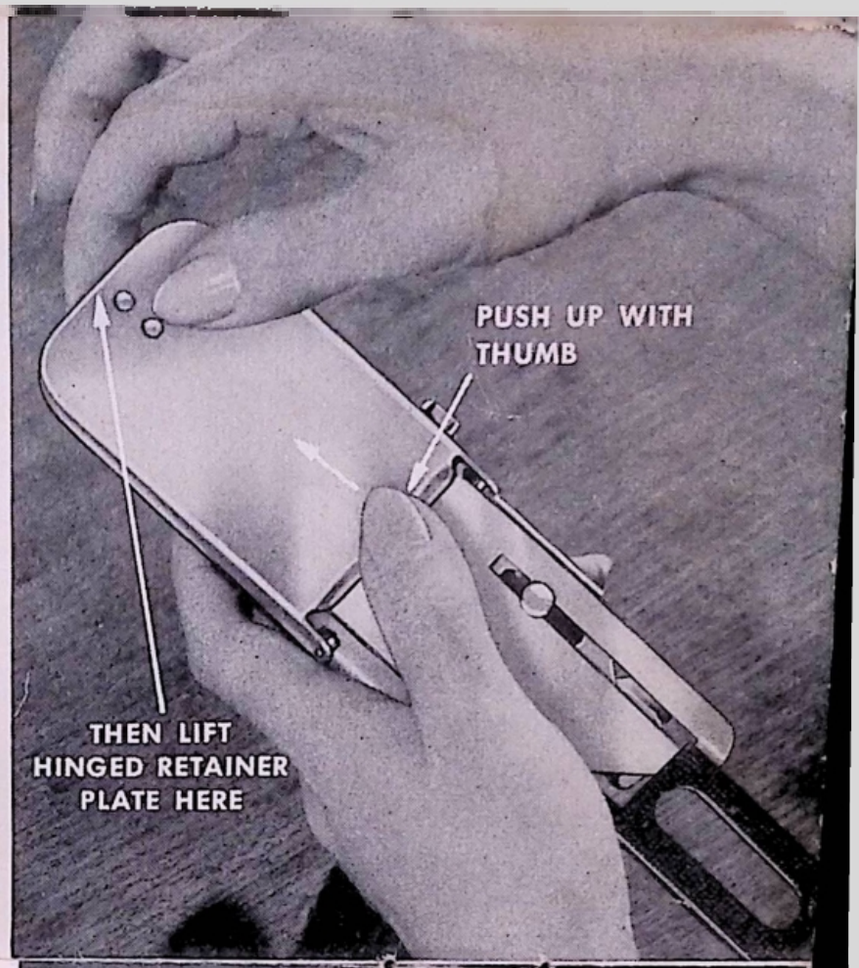
• *Make Sample Test Strip*

Using each key make a sample of each buttonhole on a scrap of light colored fabric. Mark the length under each one and keep sample handy in your buttonhole worker case. Use sample buttonholes to test ornamental buttons which are thick or irregularly shaped.

TO CHANGE MAGIC KEY

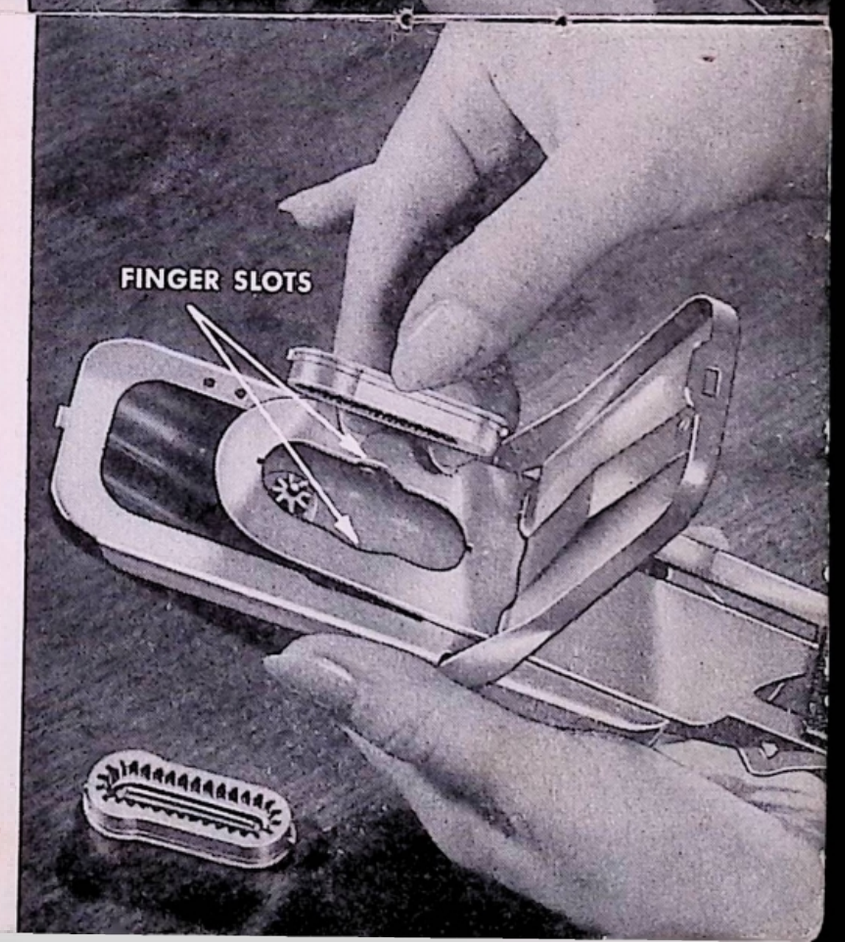
• *Lift Hinged Retainer Plate*

Turn the cloth clamp adjusting knob clockwise until the cloth clamp has just passed its extreme forward position moving out from the attachment. Turn the attachment bottom side up as shown. Push the retainer plate toward the back by pushing hinged edge with thumb. This will free the retainer plate from the lock in the rear. At the same time lift rear end of plate until the key which is in the attachment is accessible.



• *How To Insert Key*

Remove the key by grasping it on each side through the curved finger slots. Having selected the key for the size buttonhole desired, pop it into place of the one removed. If key doesn't drop flush into the opening, jiggle key or turn cloth clamp knob slightly so teeth in key and cogwheel in attachment will mesh. One end of key is larger than the other so that key cannot be inserted improperly. Snap the retainer plate back into position. The attachment is now ready to be put on the presser bar of the sewing machine.

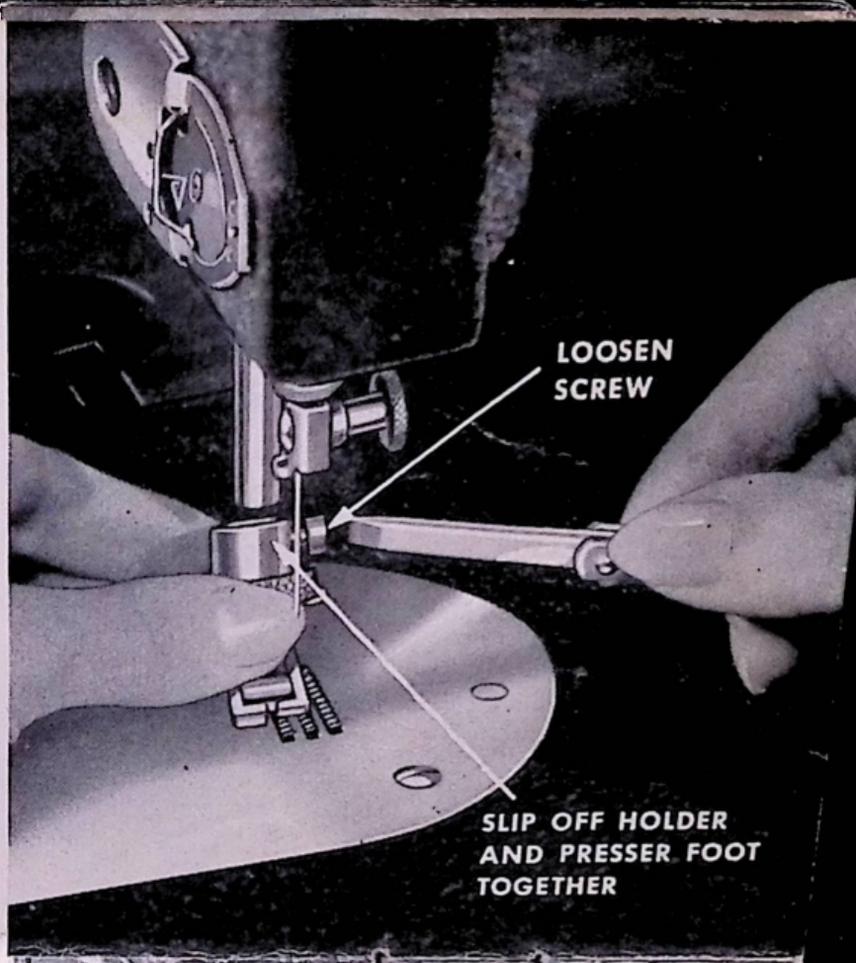


HOW TO ATTACH BUTTONHOLE WORKER

• Remove Presser Foot and Holder

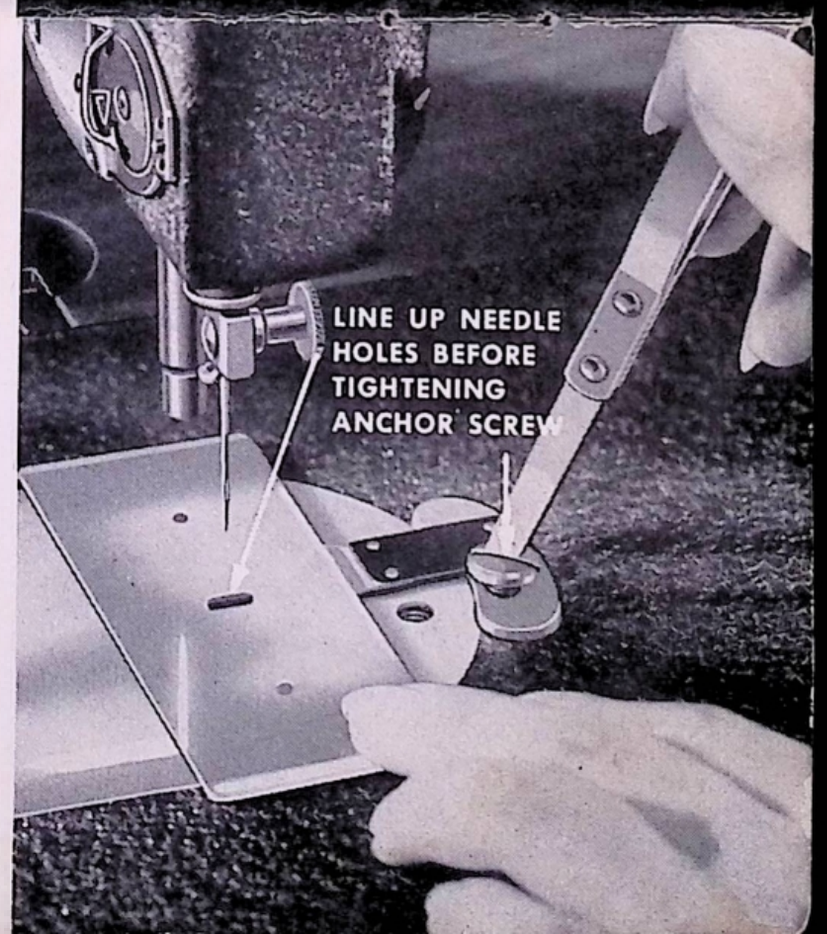
Your buttonhole worker is one of the easiest attachments to use and also one of the easiest put onto your sewing machine.

To attach, first remove the presser foot holder with the presser foot attached, from the presser bar of the sewing machine by loosening set screw just above the knurled thumb screw. Holder will then slip off.



• Attach Feed Cover Plate

Your Magic Key buttonhole worker controls the cloth with its own cloth clamp, so the regular cloth feed on your sewing machine must be covered before buttonhole worker is attached. This is done with the feed cover plate. Place the feed cover plate over the needle plate on the machine as shown. Allow the needle to enter the slot in the plate, making sure it is in the center. Fit the anchor screw through the hole in the anchor plate and into screw hole in the bed of the machine. Tighten with a screw driver.



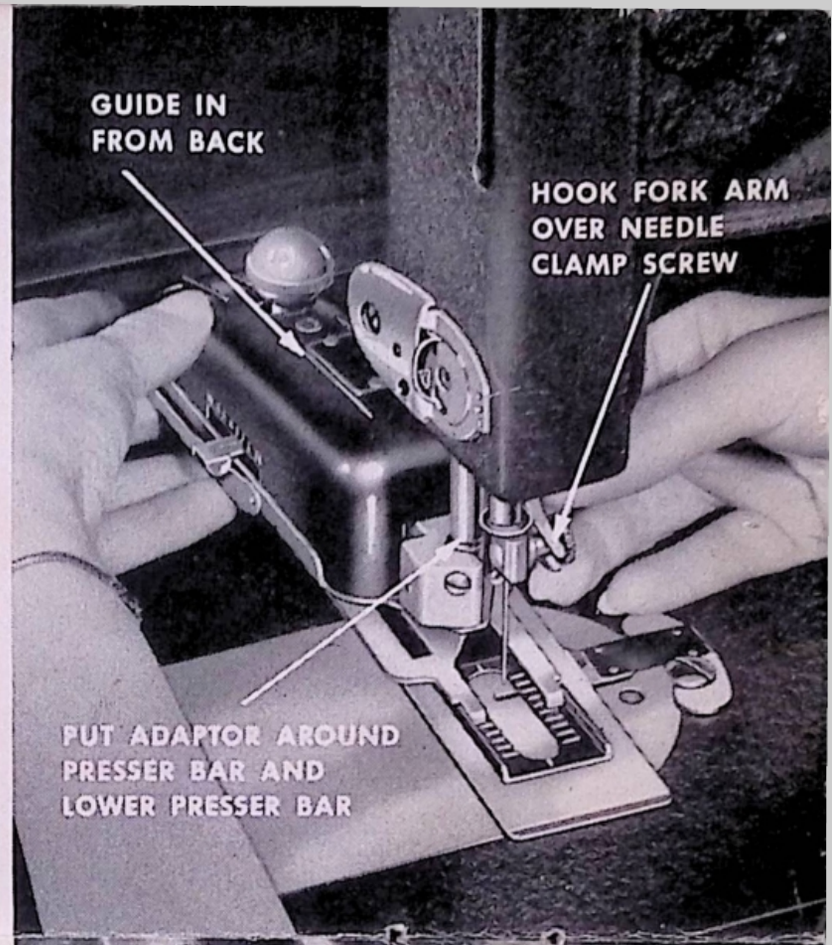
ATTACHING BUTTONHOLE WORKER

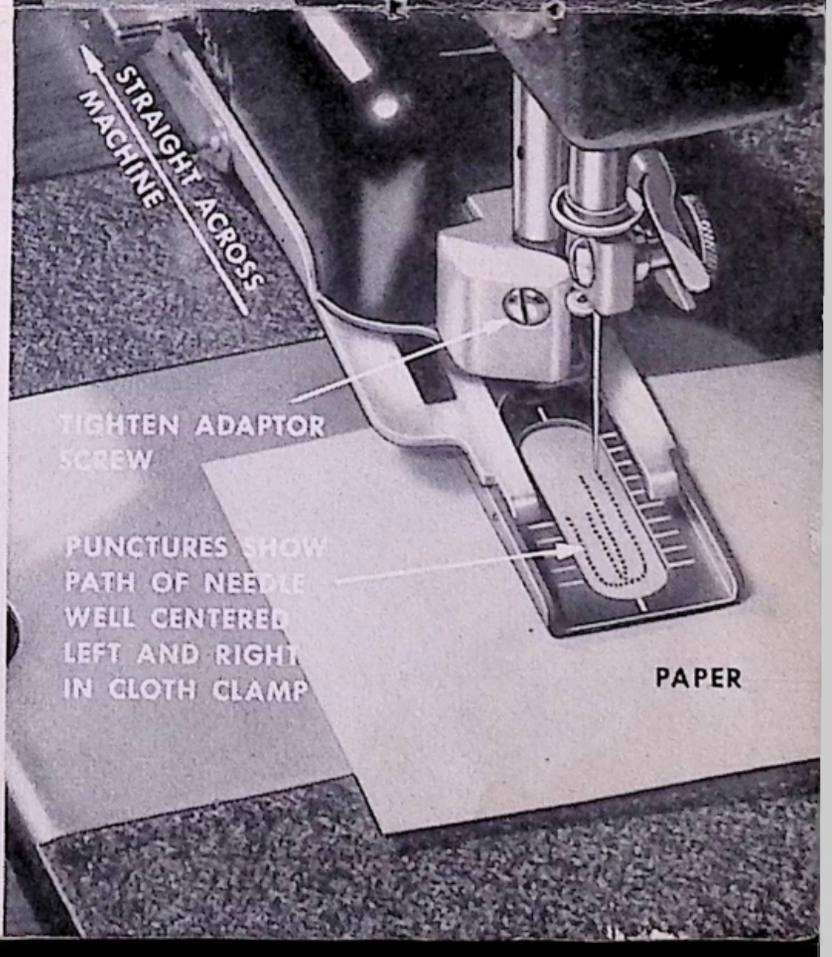
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Raise needle to highest position. Raise fork arm of buttonhole worker into line with the needle clamp. Guide attachment into position from the rear, placing the fork arm astride hub of needle clamp and the adaptor around presser bar of sewing machine. Important — lower sewing machine presser bar. Straighten attachment so it is square across machine. Tighten adaptor clamping screw with a screw driver.

• *Test Position of Worker*

Before threading the sewing machine, test to see that buttonhole worker is on machine straight by operating with a piece of paper under the cloth clamp. The needle will perforate a pattern of the stitching on the paper. This pattern should center left and right in the opening of the cloth clamp. If line of stitching is not straight in cloth clamp, loosen adaptor screw and straighten the buttonhole worker. Run sewing machine slowly as it stitches around end of buttonhole to avoid breaking needle. If buttonhole worker is not on straight needle may strike one side of cloth clamp when attachment is set for widest stitch.



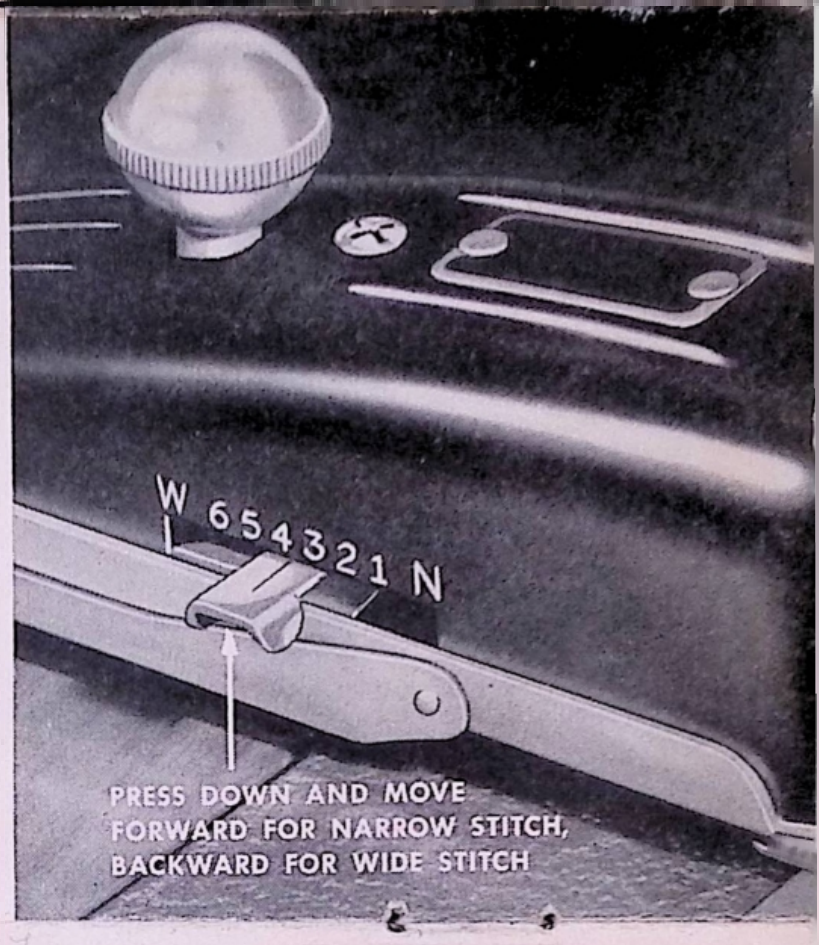

STRAIGHT ACROSS MACHINE
TIGHTEN ADAPTOR SCREW
PUNCTURES SHOW PATH OF NEEDLE WELL CENTERED LEFT AND RIGHT IN CLOTH CLAMP
PAPER

ADJUSTING STITCH WIDTH

Lever at side controls stitch width. Press down to move to any of six positions; towards W for wide. N for narrow. Use wide stitch on heavy fabrics. narrow on light fabrics. Make test on fabric to be used to determine most attractive width.

• *Cutting Space Width*

Cutting space is self adjusting. Attachment gives a wider space as required for heavy or bulky fabrics. and a narrow space as required for sheer fabrics. It makes a slightly larger cutting space when set at wide than when set at narrow.



HOW TO MAKE BETTER BUTTONHOLES

Check these before starting

√ Check needle for size and sharpness.
√ Use fine thread.
√ Thread machine in regular way.
√ Normal thread tension preferred.
√ Adjust presser bar pressure so cloth is held firmly when clamp is down.

Be sure the sewing machine needle is sharp, straight and the right size for thread being used. Fine cotton, mercerized, and silk threads make neater buttonholes than coarse heavy threads.

Thread machine in the regular way. Normal thread tensions can be used. However, a tighter lower tension will produce a whipstitch buttonhole effect, and a very free bobbin tension and tight upper tension will produce a purl stitch effect.

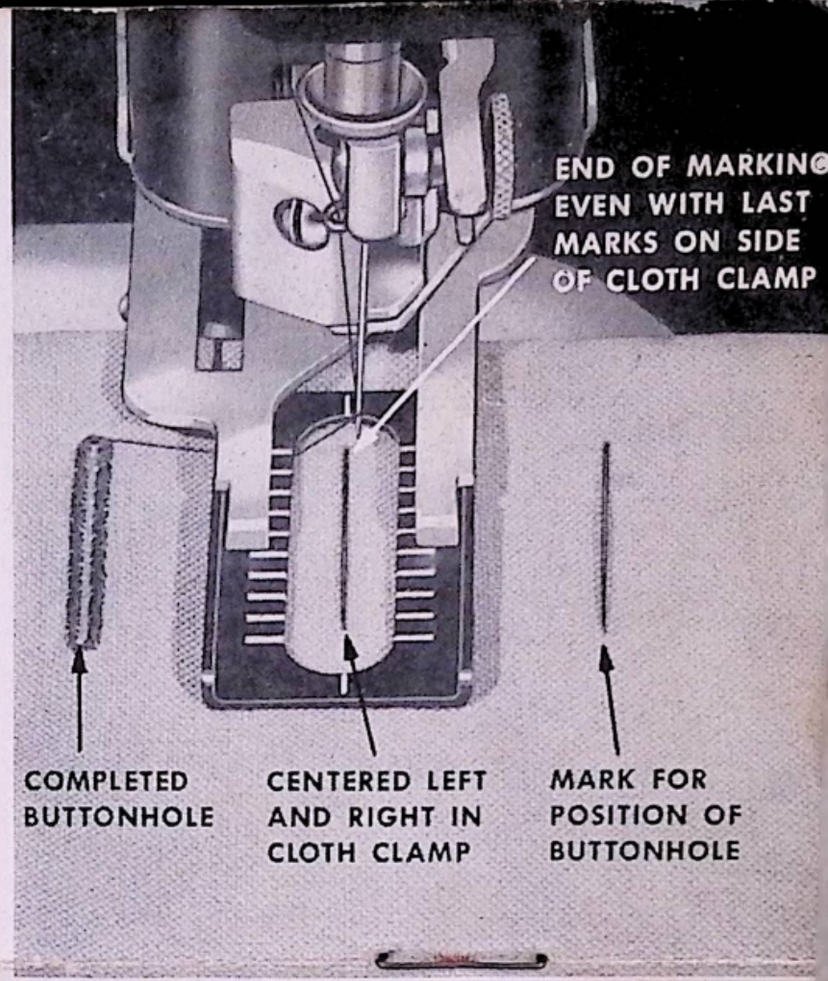
If fabric being used has a tendency to slide under the cloth clamp, increase the pressure on the presser bar slightly by turning the presser bar cap screw down several turns so cloth will be held more firmly. See your sewing machine instruction book on how to do this.

MAKING THE BUTTONHOLE

Turn cloth clamp adjusting knob until clamp is fully towards you. Having first marked the centerline of buttonhole on garment with chalk or line of basting, raise presser bar and place garment under the cloth clamp.

Using the cloth clamp markings and slot to accurately position buttonhole, center this marking line left and right in slot of cloth clamp.

End of centerline marking should be opposite last line at rear of cloth clamp. This is


END OF MARKING EVEN WITH LAST MARKS ON SIDE OF CLOTH CLAMP
COMPLETED BUTTONHOLE
CENTERED LEFT AND RIGHT IN CLOTH CLAMP
MARK FOR POSITION OF BUTTONHOLE

the starting point for stitching all except extended buttonholes, regardless of size key used. Lower the presser bar so cloth is held taut and smooth under cloth clamp.

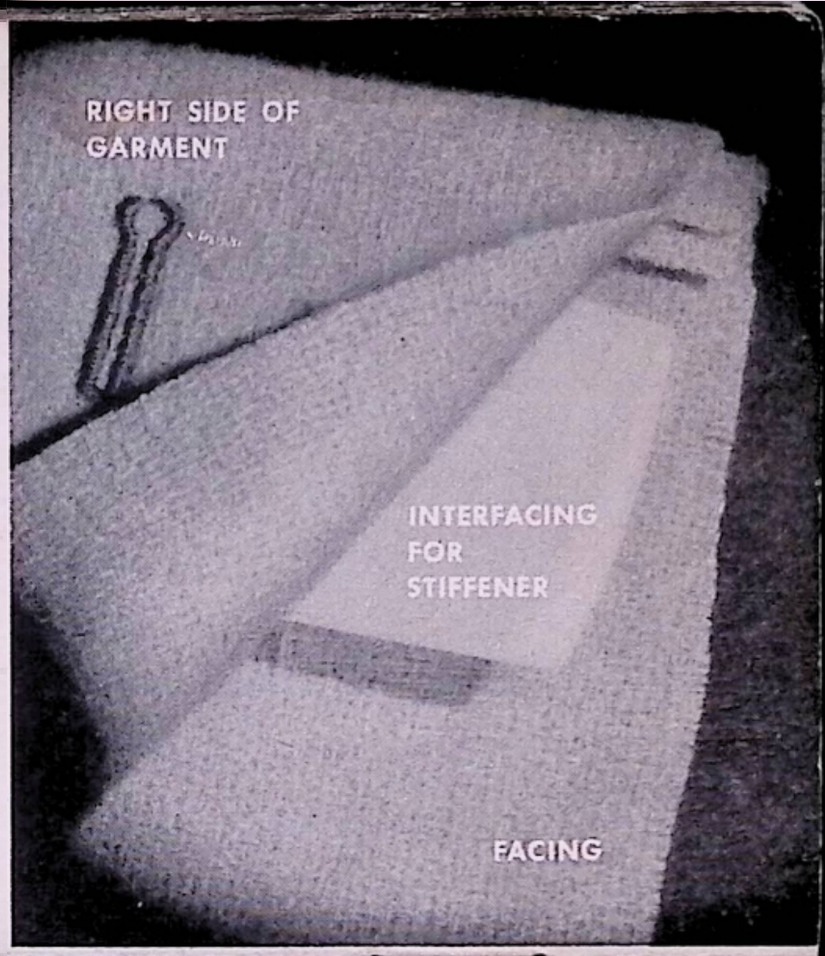
Hold upper thread, start stitching, guiding thread under stitching. Thread can be held so it will be under stitching around entire buttonhole, giving extra strength, or clipped after several stitches have fastened it. Stitch around buttonhole until several stitches overlap at the starting end. Stitch around second time for stronger, more raised finish. Tie end threads on wrong side.

Make samples on the fabric to be used before making buttonholes on your garment.

HINTS ON WORKING BUTTONHOLES IN VARIOUS FABRICS

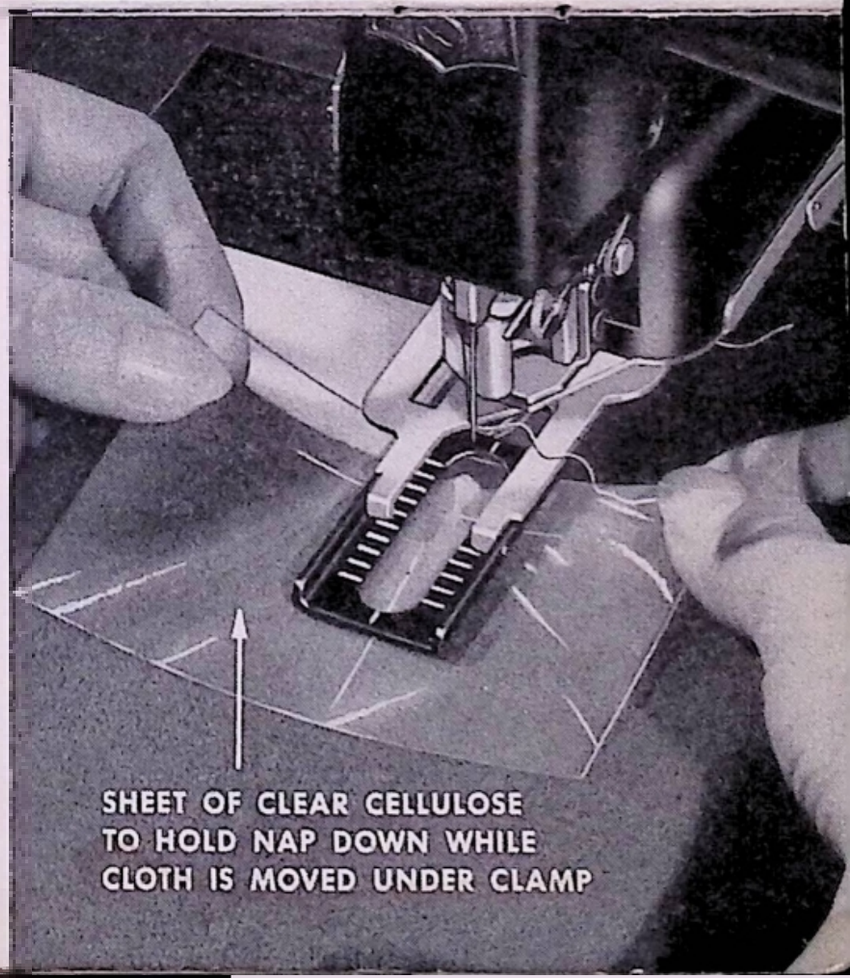
- ***Loosely Woven Fabrics***
- ***Jersey Fabrics***

Good buttonholes can be made in all types of fabrics. However, loosely woven fabrics and fabrics which stretch easily such as jersey, should have an interfacing of a firm fabric. This interfacing holds fabric firmly so a neat buttonhole is made. The added firmness also keeps buttonholes in shape. Use cambric or taffeta between woolens and rayons; organdy or lawn between lightweight and sheer fabrics.



- ***Pile Fabrics***
- ***Nap Fabrics***

When working with several thicknesses of fabrics with high pile or heavy nap, teeth of cloth clamp may interfere with inserting garment under cloth clamp. This can be easily overcome by holding a piece of clear cellulose, such as cellulose used as window in your card case, over the material while it is being positioned under the cloth clamp. When the cloth is correctly positioned in cloth clamp the cellulose can be slipped out and sewing machine presser bar lowered to clamp garment into position. Slide cellulose over finished buttonhole when removing garment from under cloth clamp.



• *Tarlatan for Firmness*

Spongy, stretchy fabrics such as crepe, broadcloth, and jersey may tend to resist or follow the needle. If interfacing is not desired or does not completely overcome difficulty, tarlatan can be used over the top of such fabrics. However, tarlatan is temporary stiffener for use only while buttonhole is being made.

After buttonhole is made tarlatan is easily removed by snipping close along one side of tarlatan where it is held by buttonhole stitch. It will then pull out of stitching very easily. Any individual threads remaining are easily pulled out.

TARLATAN IS USED ON TOP OF SOME FABRICS WHILE BUTTONHOLE IS MADE. IT IS THEN EASILY CUT AND PULLED AWAY

• *Double-Decker Buttonholes*

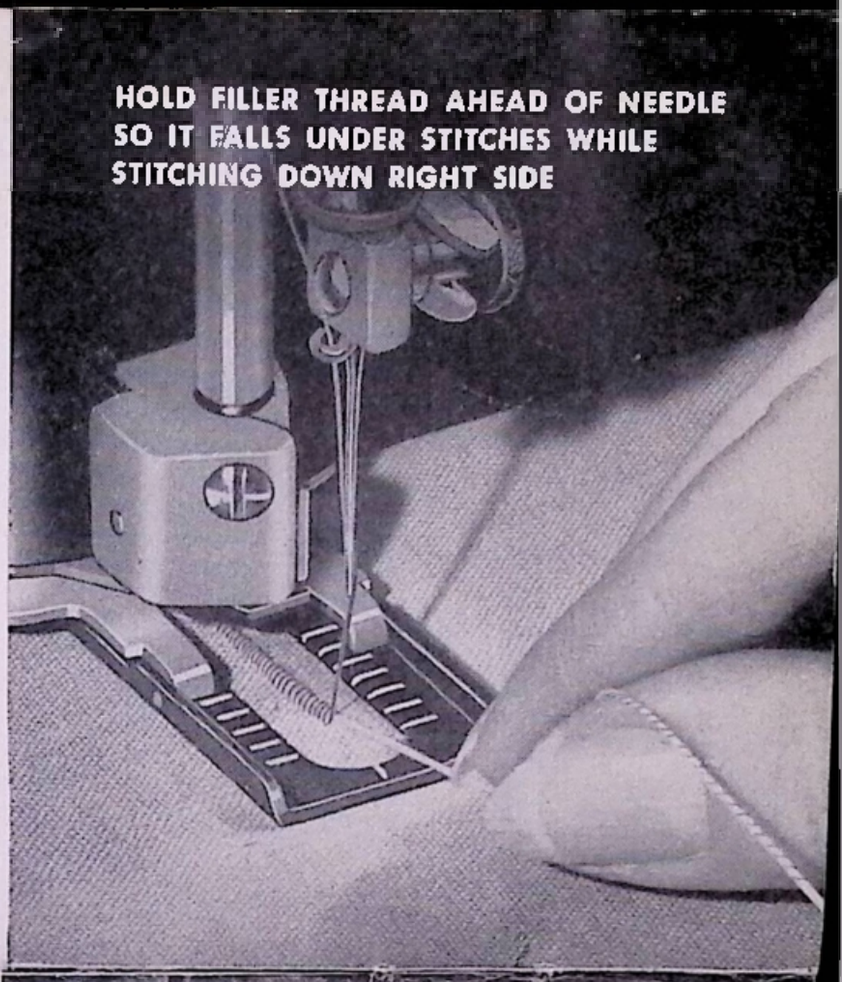
A raised buttonhole stitch for straight or keyhole buttonholes, smart on tailored suits and coats, is made by putting a narrow stitch buttonhole right on top of a wide stitch buttonhole.

First make buttonhole with stitch-width adjustor set at wide. Stitch around twice for extra raised effect. Then without removing garment, changing only the stitch width to narrow, stitch around the buttonhole again. Thread ends may be guided under as filler threads or clipped off as in making regular buttonholes. A novel effect is produced by changing color of top thread for each stitch width.

• *Filler Thread Gives Raised Effect*

When an extremely raised effect is desired hold a filler thread under the needle as the buttonhole is being made. Number 3 DMC or a similar embroidery floss can be used to accomplish this effect.

Place the filler thread under the needle so it will be caught in the first stitch. Continue working buttonhole in the regular way holding the thread slightly up, directly in front of the needle. It is not necessary to move thread as the sidewise motion of the fabric under cloth clamp will carry stitches over the thread. Coming down the right side just

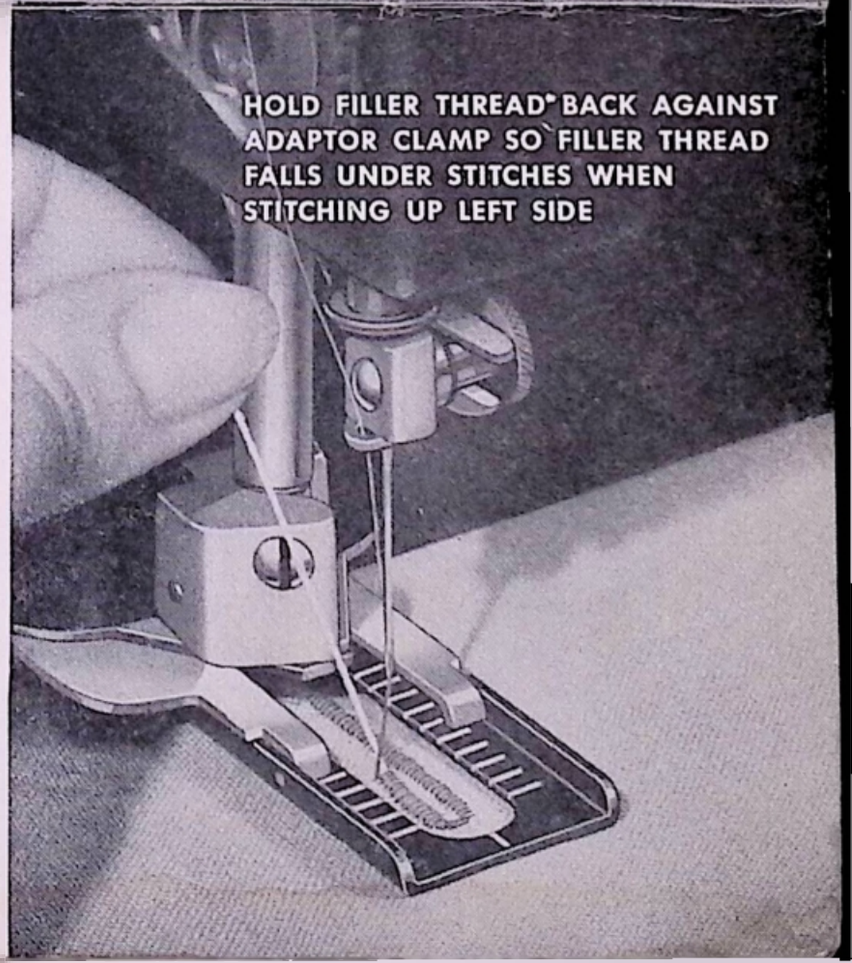


hold thread steady directly in front of needle.

As the cloth clamp swings over to work up the left side of the buttonhole, transfer the filler thread to the left hand and hold it in line directly in back of the needle. Hold it high and as close as possible back against attaching clamp or adaptor so it will be in line for the needle. Do not hold too tightly or the filler thread will draw up stitches.

• *Cutting Buttonholes*

Use buttonhole scissors or small sharply pointed scissors to cut the buttonholes open. Cut carefully from end to end so none of the buttonhole stitches will be cut.

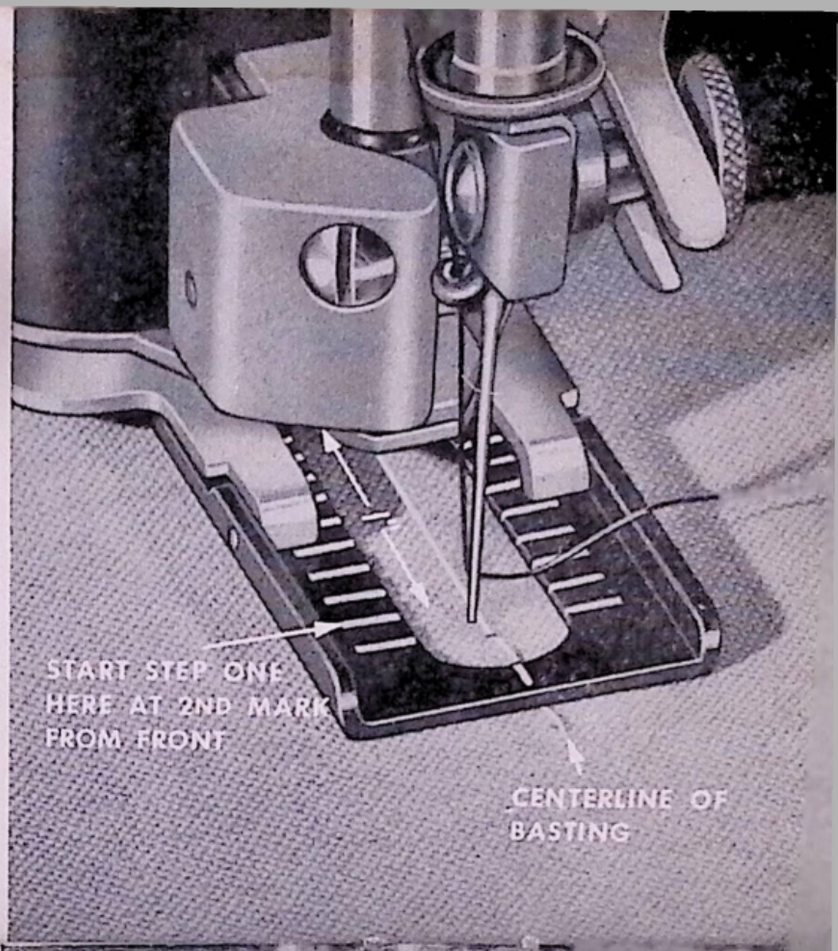


• Making Extended Buttonholes

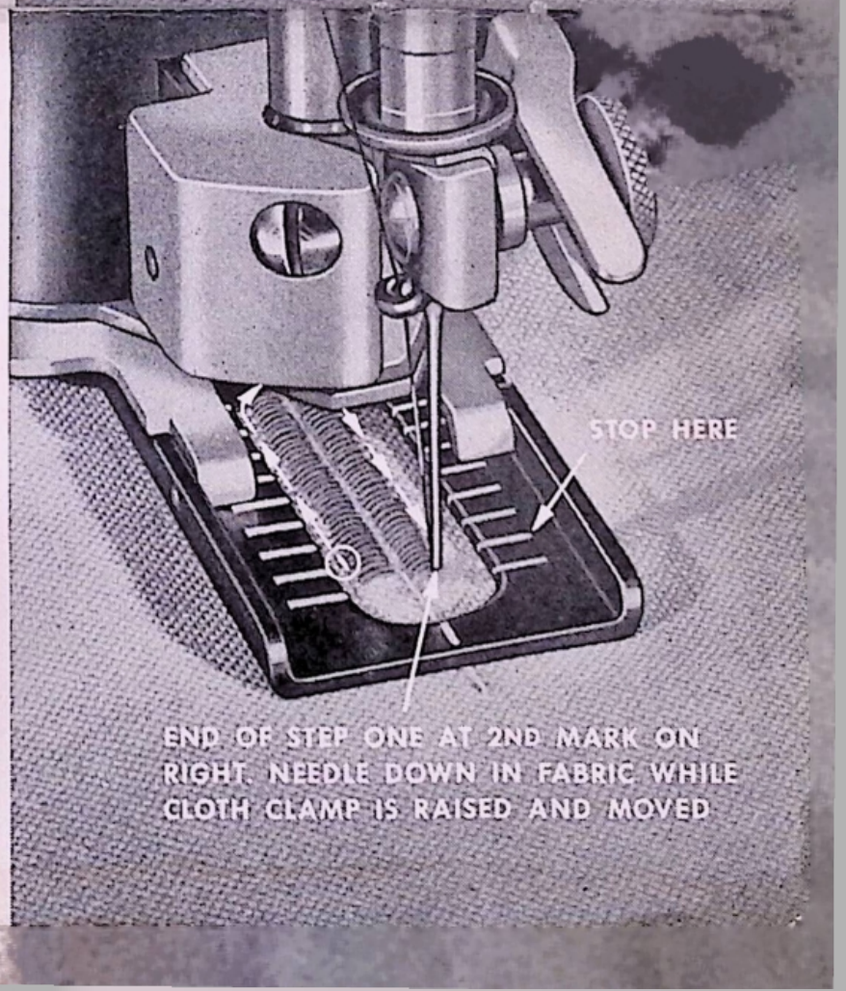
Make an extended buttonhole in two easy steps. First stitch a one-inch, open-ended buttonhole. Then add the length and end in a second step to get size desired in finished buttonhole.

In making an extended buttonhole, use the $1\frac{1}{16}$" key for either the keyhole or the straight buttonhole, depending on which type is wanted.

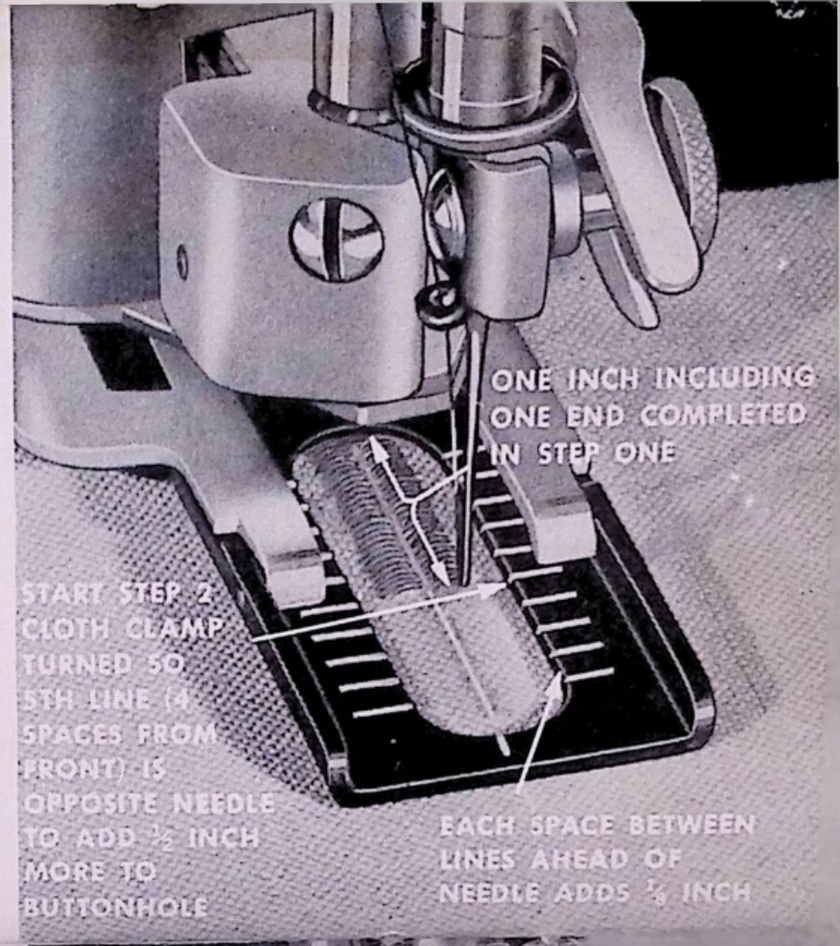
For the first step, making one-inch section of buttonhole, place garment under the cloth clamp so centerline marking of buttonhole is centered in clamp left and right. End of centerline marking, as in making regular



buttonholes, is opposite last line at rear of cloth clamp. Lower cloth clamp. Then set cloth clamp by turning adjusting knob so needle is opposite 2nd mark from front on left side of cloth clamp, it is not necessary for you to measure it, but this will allow one inch from needle to back end of centerline marking. Start stitching up left side of buttonhole. Continue stitching around end and down right side until needle is opposite starting point. You have now completed a one-inch buttonhole with end nearest you open. Put needle down into fabric. Hold fabric firmly with left hand, (it must not move) raise cloth clamp by raising presser bar with right hand. Then move cloth clamp by turning cloth clamp



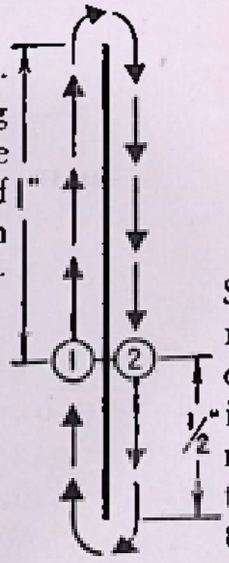
adjusting knob. Make almost complete circuit but stop clamp so needle is at mark on right side of cloth clamp that will give desired increase to one-inch buttonhole to make size wanted. Each space between the marks ahead of needle adds ⅛″ to one-inch buttonhole already completed. To make a 1½″ buttonhole allow 4 spaces ahead of needle, that is, your needle should be opposite the 5th line on the right side of clamp. Lower cloth clamp, continue to stitch down right side, around end, and up left side, stopping exactly at 5th line on left side of clamp. This should complete extended buttonhole. If you desire to stitch around buttonhole a second time to get a more


ONE INCH INCLUDING ONE END COMPLETED IN STEP ONE
START STEP 2, CLOTH CLAMP TURNED SO 5TH LINE (4 SPACES FROM FRONT) IS OPPOSITE NEEDLE TO ADD ½ INCH MORE TO BUTTONHOLE
EACH SPACE BETWEEN LINES AHEAD OF NEEDLE ADDS ⅛ INCH

raised effect, needle should be down to hold cloth so you can reset attachment to start of step one and repeat as above.

Step 1

Start 1″ from upper end of basting on left side opposite 2nd line on front of cloth clamp. Stitch upper part of buttonhole.



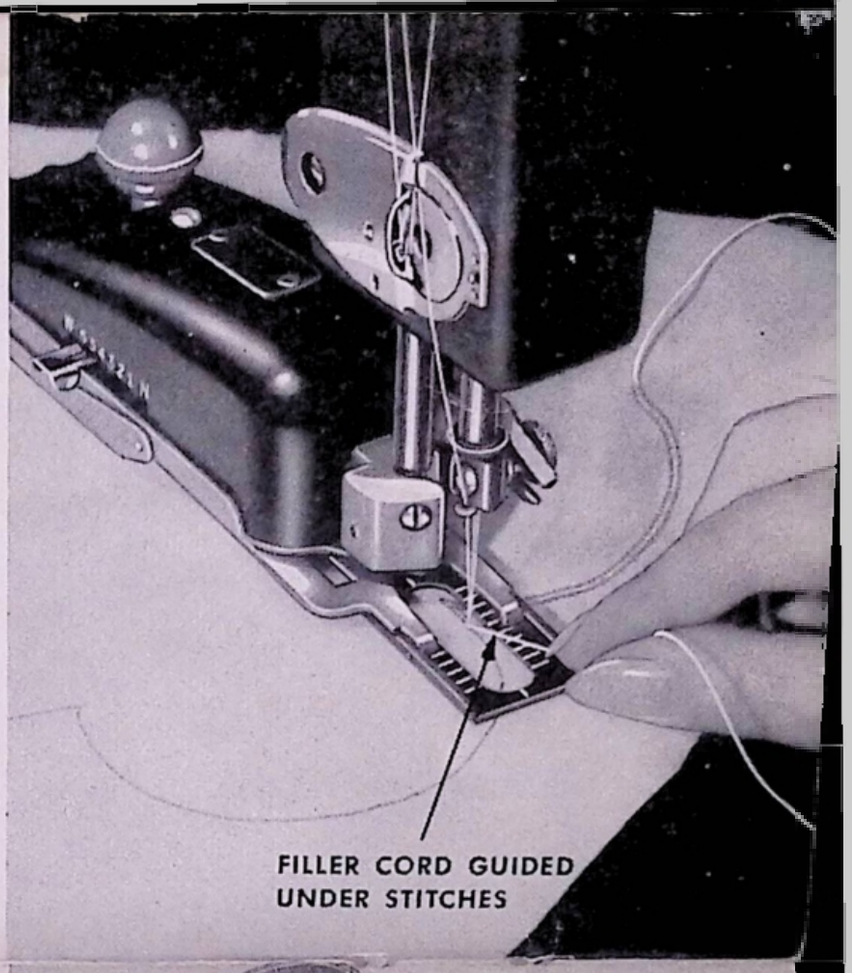
Step 2

Stop, lower needle, raise foot and turn cloth clamp adjusting knob to upper right side to continue lower end of the buttonhole.

HOW TO DO MONOGRAMMING AND EMBROIDERY

With practice you can embroider with your buttonhole worker. Use simple monograms and designs of even stitch widths of not more than ⅛", the widest stitch on buttonhole worker. Use the 1 1/16" Magic Key for a straight buttonhole in the attachment.

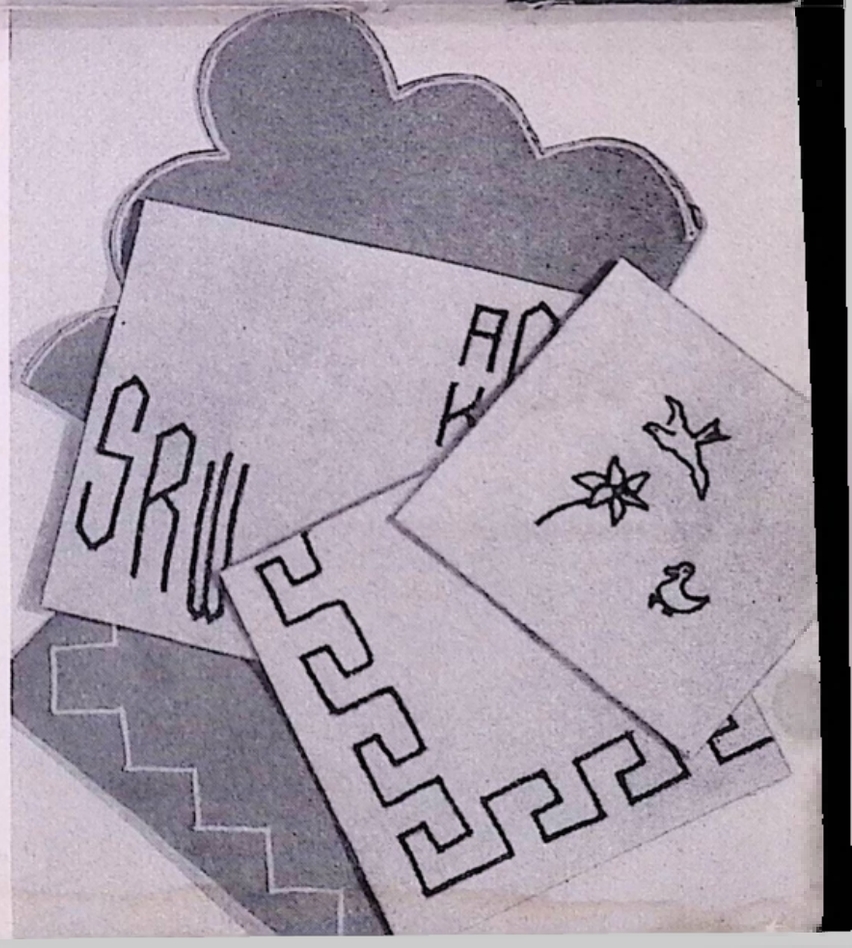
Trace design on fabric. Pin or baste tarlatan underneath. Place a filler thread on the line so it will be caught in the first stitch. Use number 3 DMC or similar embroidery floss as filler.

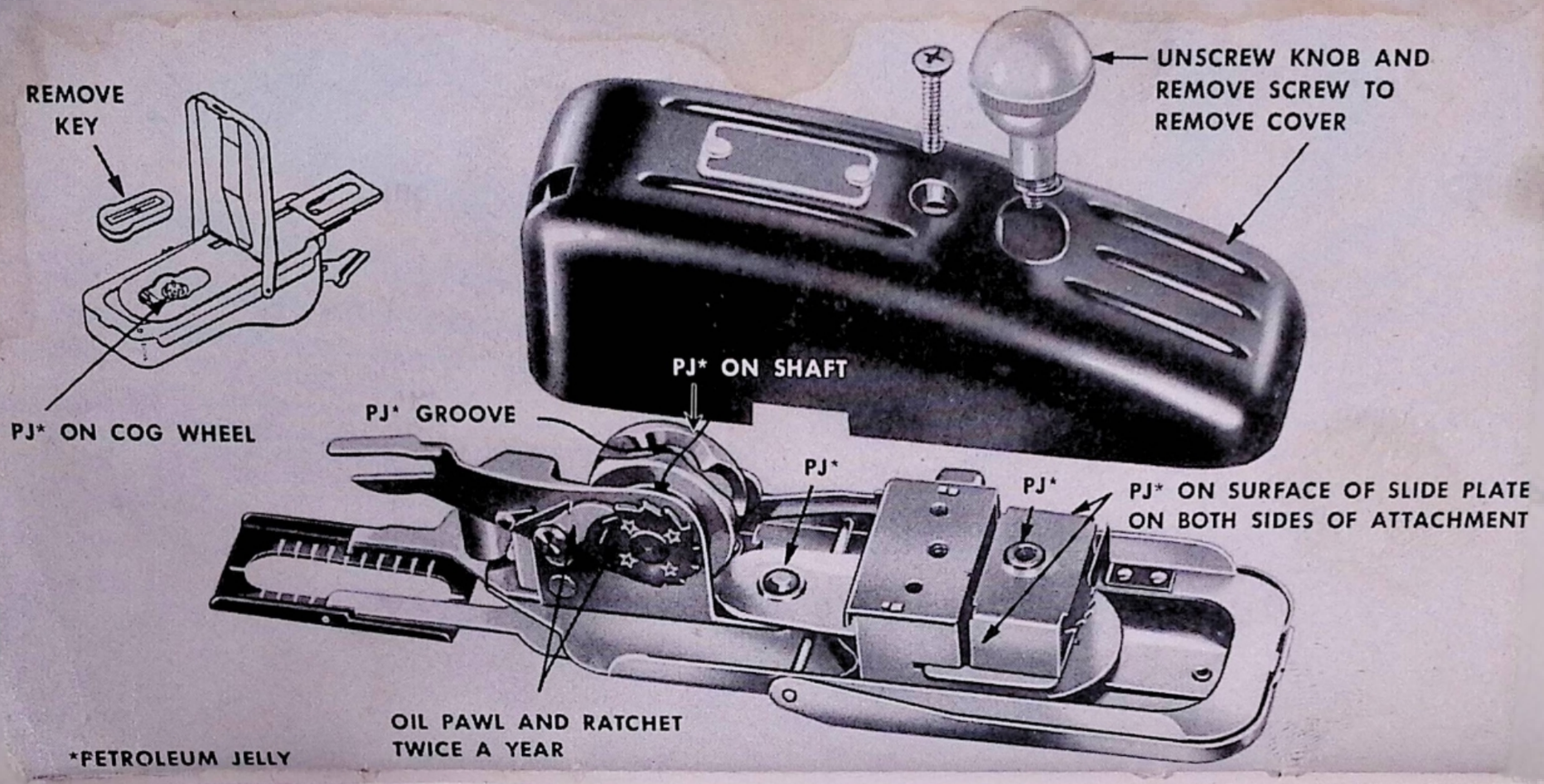


FILLER CORD GUIDED UNDER STITCHES

Turn cloth clamp adjusting knob until the needle is at the top of the opening starting down the right side. When following straight lines work down the right side. stop with the needle on the right opposite second line from the front end. Lower needle and raise attachment, turn cloth clamp adjusting knob until the needle is at the upper right side of cloth clamp.

When curved lines are followed stitch only a few stitches at a time, raise foot and turn fabric to keep stitching lined-up. Always have needle down in material when clamp is raised. It is easier to follow a curved line if needle is stopped on the outer side of the curve when fabric is to be turned.




REMOVE KEY
UNSCREW KNOB AND REMOVE SCREW TO REMOVE COVER
PJ* ON SHAFT
PJ* GROOVE
PJ* ON COG WHEEL
PJ*
PJ*
PJ* ON SURFACE OF SLIDE PLATE ON BOTH SIDES OF ATTACHMENT
OIL PAWL AND RATCHET TWICE A YEAR
*PETROLEUM JELLY

LUBRICATION POINTS

● *Oil Twice a Year* ● *Petroleum Jelly Once a Year*

Your buttonhole worker has been lubricated at the factory and with normal use will need little lubrication. Only one drop of fine sewing machine oil about twice a year is needed on the pawl and ratchet. This is easily oiled through the fork arm slot without removing cover.

Other parts may be lubricated with sewing machine motor lubricant or petroleum jelly about once a year. Except for the cogwheel located under the key, cover must be removed to reach the parts requiring petroleum jelly.

The cover is easily removed by unscrewing cloth clamp adjusting knob and removing one screw in top of cover. Cover lifts off. To lubricate cogwheel that contacts the Magic Key, turn the attachment bottom side up and release the retainer plate. Remove the key and apply a small amount of petroleum jelly to the cogwheel with your finger.

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